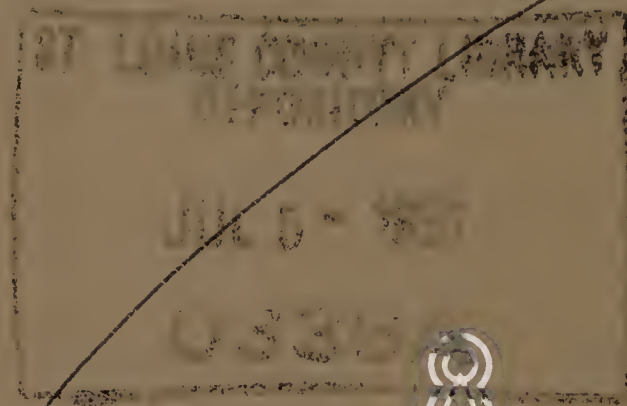


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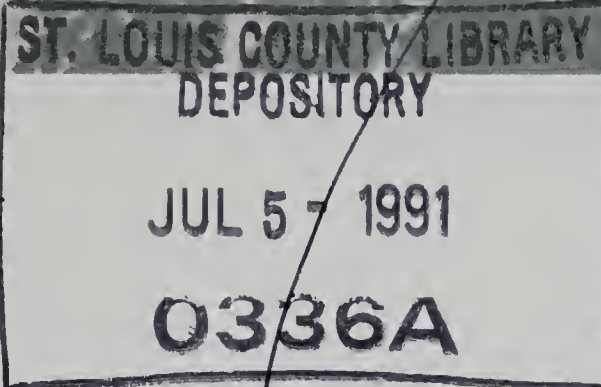
KNOW YOUR MONEY

department of the treasury
united states secret service





KNOW YOUR MONEY



JUL 15 1991

Every year the public is victimized by the counterfeiting of United States currency and other obligations and the forgery of U.S. Government checks and Savings Bonds.

Those who fail to carefully examine the money they receive or who cash checks and bonds without requesting proper identification are potential victims. Only with the public's cooperation can the United States Secret Service reduce and prevent these crimes.

This booklet is designed to help you detect counterfeit currency and guard against forgery loss.

COUNTERFEITING

"Counterfeiting is an offense never committed by accident, nor by ignorance, nor in the heat of passion, nor in the extreme of poverty. It is a crime expertly designed by one who possesses technical skill and lays out substantial sums for equipment."

Robert H. Jackson (1892 - 1954)
Associate Justice, U.S.
Supreme Court.

Counterfeiting of money is one of the oldest crimes in history. It was a serious problem in the early days of our country when banks issued their own currency. By the time of the Civil War, it was estimated that one-third of all currency in circulation was counterfeit.

At that time, there were approximately 1,600 state banks designing and printing their own notes. Each note carried a different design, making it difficult to distinguish the 4,000 varieties of counterfeits from the 7,000 varieties of genuine notes.

It was hoped the adoption of a national currency in 1863 would solve the counterfeiting problem. However, the national currency was soon counterfeited so extensively it became necessary for the Government to take enforcement measures. On July 5, 1865, the United States Secret Service was established to suppress counterfeiting.

Although counterfeiting has been substantially curtailed since the establishment of the Secret Service, this crime continues to represent a potential danger to the Nation's economy and a source of financial loss to its citizens. Modern photographic and printing devices have made the production of counterfeit money relatively easy. In addition, recent innovations in office machine copiers have given rise to the so-called "casual counterfeiter" who has access to such equipment.



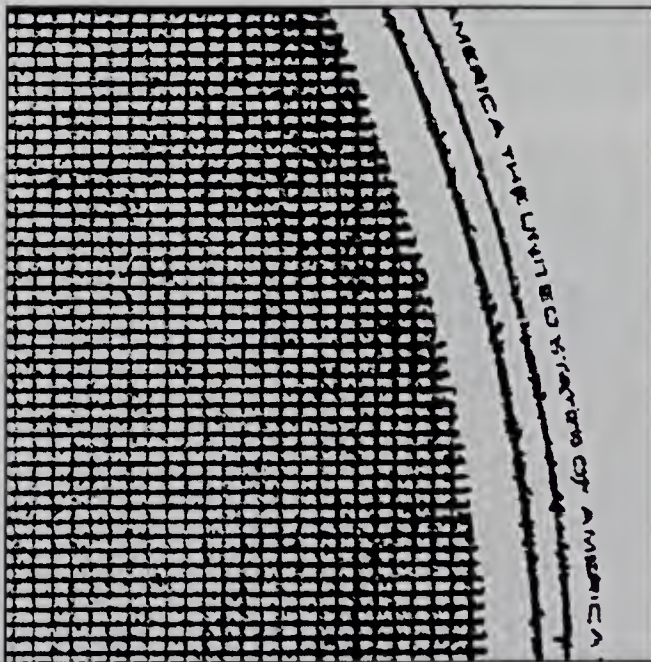
DESIGN FEATURES FOR NEWLY ISSUED CURRENCY

Due to increases in color copier technology, two new security features are being added to U.S. currency. These new features will appear first in Series 1990 \$50 and \$100 Federal Reserve Notes. Additional denominations will be gradually phased in. Existing currency and the new series will co-circulate until existing currency is withdrawn at the Federal Reserve banks and branches. Withdrawal will be based on normal wear.

Inscribed Security Thread

A clear, inscribed polyester thread has been incorporated into the paper of genuine currency. The thread is embedded in the paper and runs vertically through the clear field to the left of the Federal Reserve seal on all notes except the \$1 denomination. If it is decided to use the thread in the \$1 denomination, it will be located between the Federal Reserve seal and the portrait.

Printed on the thread is a denomination identifier. On \$20 denominations and lower, the security thread has "USA" followed by the written denomination. For example, "USA TWENTY USA TWENTY" is repeated along the entire length of the thread. Higher denominations have "USA" plus the numerical value, such as "USA 50 USA 50" repeated along the entire length of the thread. The inscriptions are printed so that they can be read from either



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the face or the back of the note. The thread and the printing can only be seen by holding the note up to a light source.

Microprinting

Concurrent with the addition of the security thread, a line of microprinting appears on the rim of the portrait on \$50 and \$100 denominations, beginning with Series 1990. The words "THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" are repeated along the sides of the portrait. As with the new security thread, the microprinting will also be gradually phased in on all denominations, with the possible exception of the \$1 denomination.

To the naked eye, the microprinting appears as little more than a solid line and can only be read by using magnification. Neither of the new security features can be accurately reproduced by an office machine copier.

HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEIT MONEY

Genuine money is made by the Government's master craftsmen who use engraved plates and printing equipment designed for that purpose. Most counterfeiters use a photo-mechanical or "offset" method to make a printing plate from a photograph of a genuine note.

You can help guard against the threat from counterfeiters by becoming more familiar with United States money.

Look at the money you receive. Compare a suspect note with a genuine note of the same denomination and series, paying attention to the quality of printing and paper characteristics. **Look for differences, not similarities.**

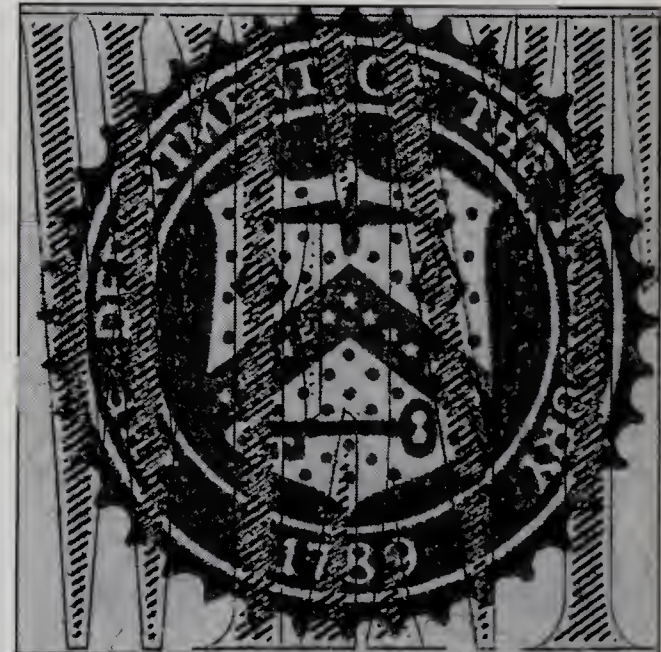
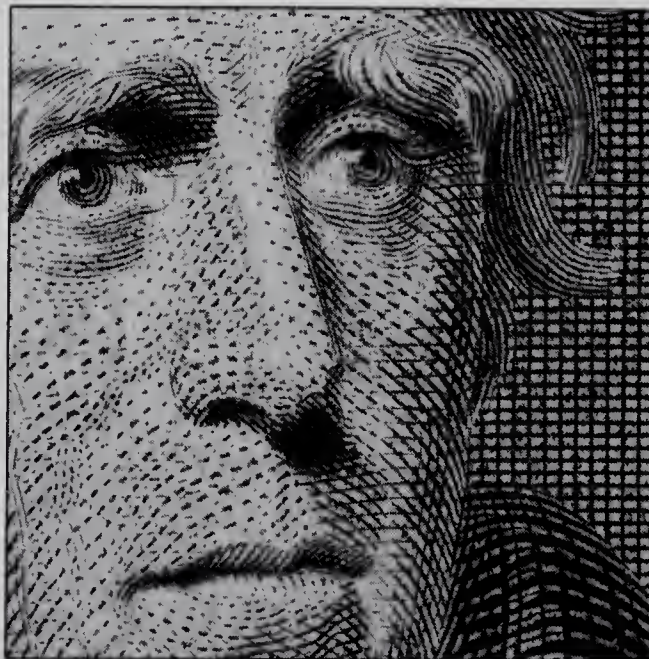
Portrait

The genuine portrait appears lifelike and stands out distinctly from the fine screen-like background. The counterfeit portrait is usually lifeless and flat. Details merge into the background which is often too dark or mottled.

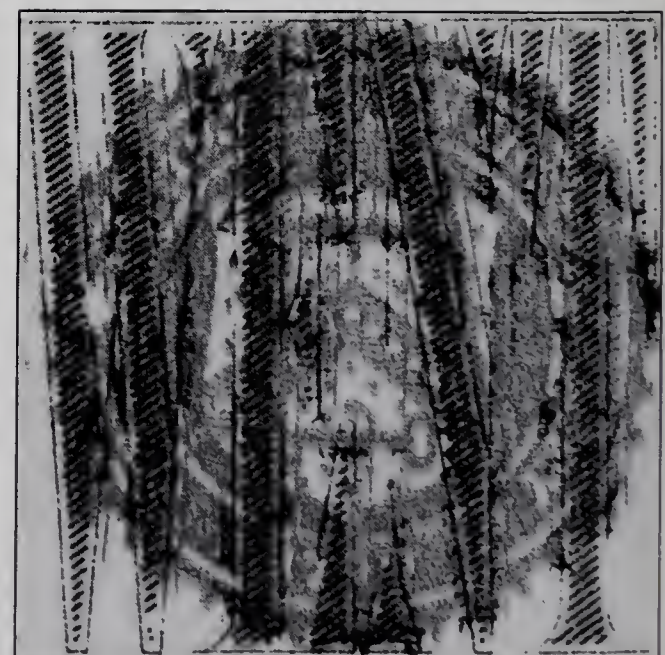
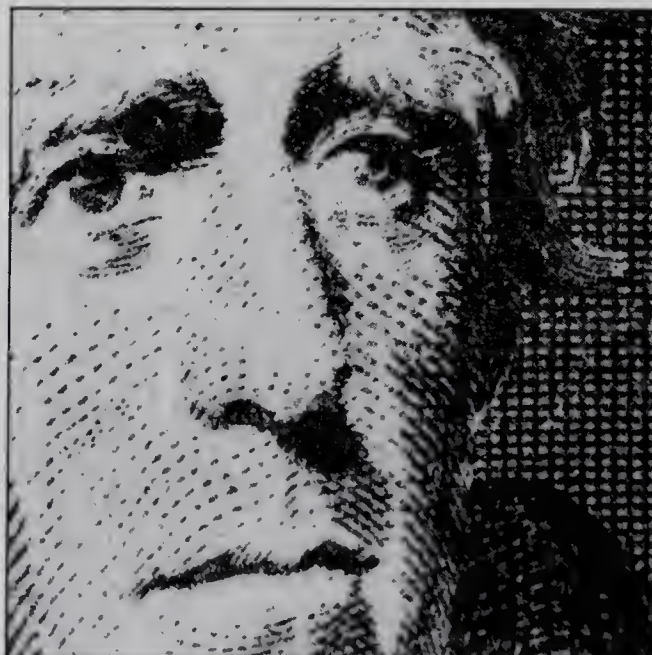
Federal Reserve and Treasury Seals

On a genuine bill, the saw-tooth points of the Federal Reserve and Treasury seals are clear, distinct, and sharp. The counterfeit seals may have uneven, blunt, or broken saw-tooth points.

Genuine



Counterfeit



Serial Numbers

Genuine serial numbers have a distinctive style and are evenly spaced. They are printed in the same ink color as the Treasury seal. On a counterfeit, the serial numbers may differ in color or shade of ink from the Treasury seal. The numbers may not be uniformly spaced or aligned.

Border

The fine lines in the border of a genuine bill are clear and unbroken. On the counterfeit, the lines in the outer margin and scrollwork may be blurred and indistinct.

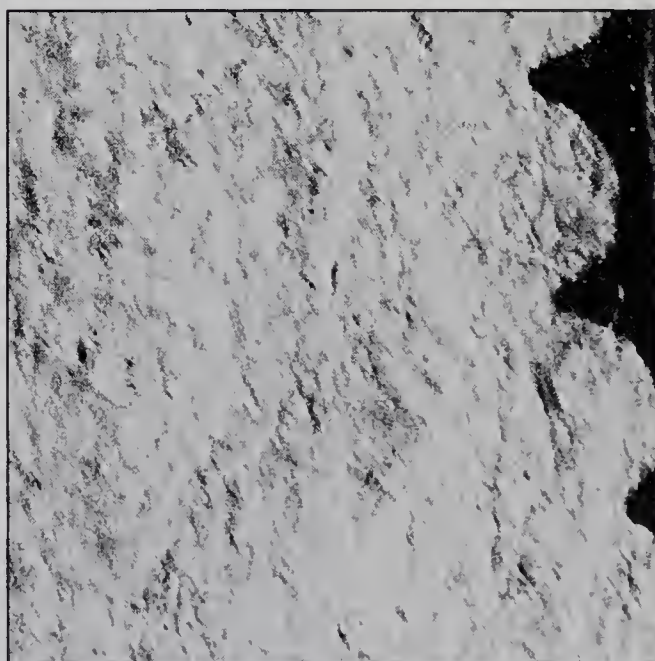
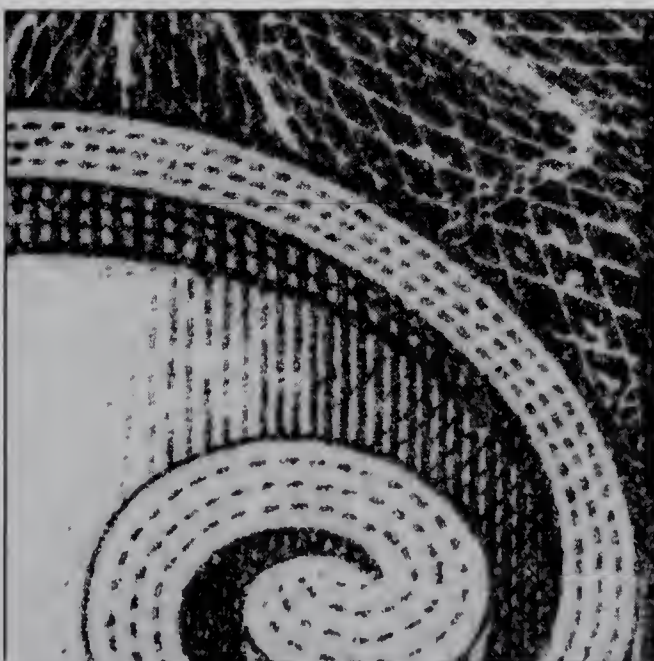
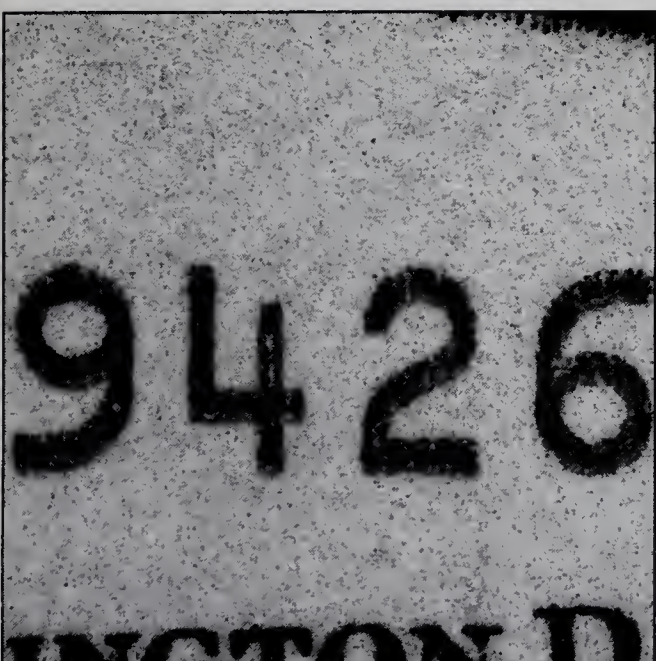
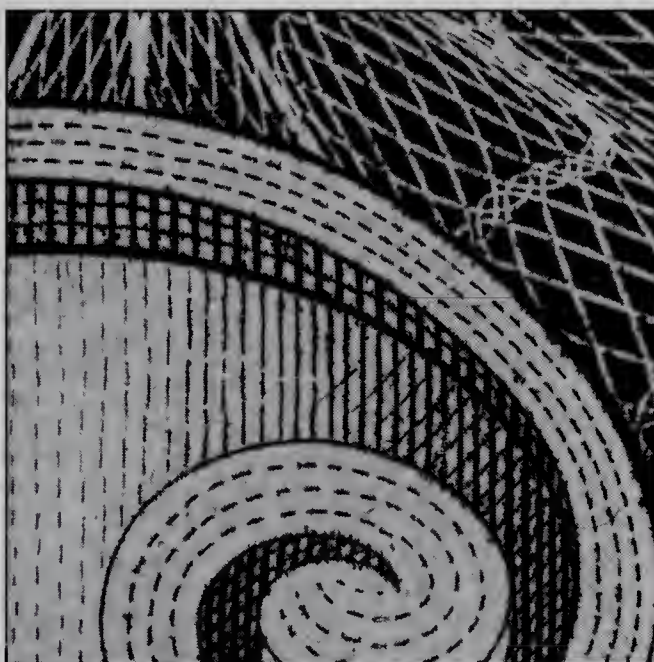
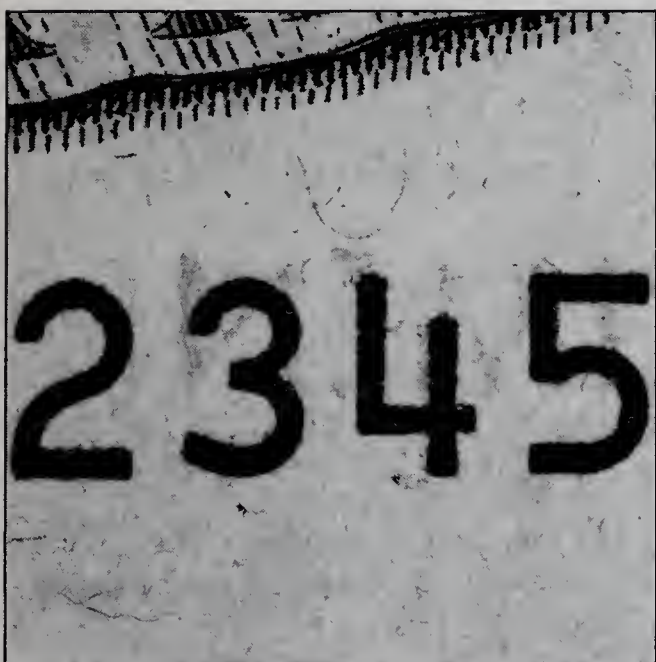
Paper

Genuine paper contains no watermarks. It has tiny red and blue fibers embedded throughout. Often counterfeiters try to simulate these fibers by printing tiny red and blue lines on their paper. Close inspection reveals,

however, that on the counterfeit note the lines are printed on the surface, not embedded in the paper. It is illegal to reproduce the distinctive paper used in the manufacturing of United States currency.

Some people believe that a bill must be counterfeit if the ink rubs off. This is not true. Genuine currency, when rubbed on paper, can leave ink smears.

If you doubt that a bill is genuine, ask the United States Secret Service, your bank, or your local police department.



CHARACTERISTICS OF UNITED STATES PAPER CURRENCY

Three types or classes of U.S. paper currency are in use today. The most numerous--accounting for 99 percent of the total value in circulation--are Federal Reserve Notes. Most of the remainder are United States Notes and Silver Certificates, which are occasionally seen but are no longer produced.

The designation of the class to which the note belongs appears on the upper center of its face. Each type is identified by the distinctive color of its Treasury seal and serial numbers. On Federal Reserve Notes these are green, on United States Notes they are red, and on Silver Certificates they are blue.

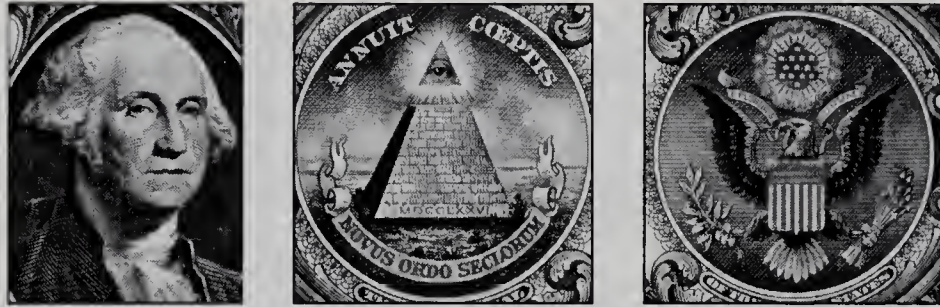
Each denomination, regardless of class, has a prescribed portrait and back design selected by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Notes of the \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000 denominations have not been printed for many years and are being withdrawn from circulation. The portraits appearing on these notes are: McKinley on the \$500, Cleveland on the \$1,000, Madison on the \$5,000, and Chase on the \$10,000.



PORTTRAITS AND BACK DESIGNS ON PAPER CURRENCY

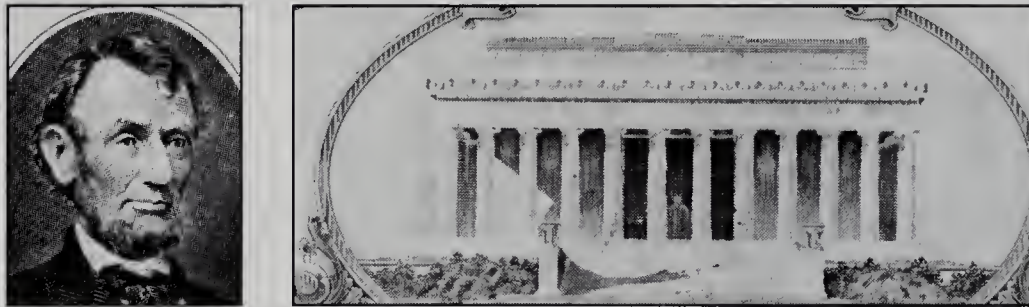
\$1
George Washington
Great Seal of the United States



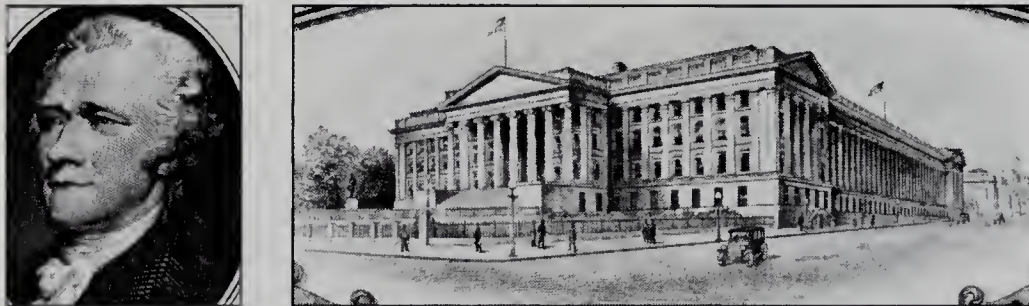
\$2
Thomas Jefferson
Declaration of Independence



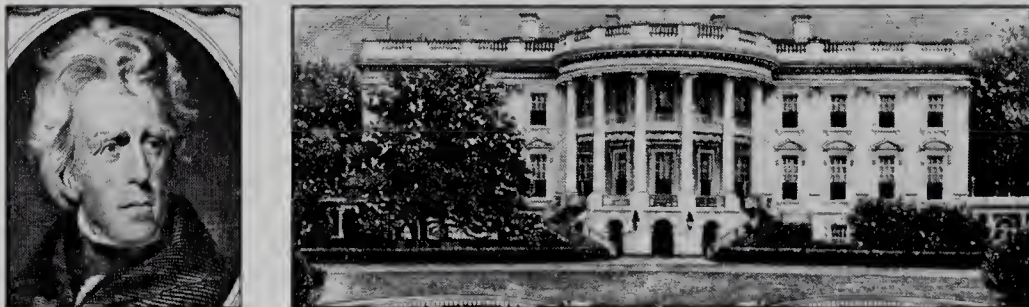
\$5
Abraham Lincoln
Lincoln Memorial



\$10
Alexander Hamilton
U.S. Treasury Building



\$20
Andrew Jackson
White House



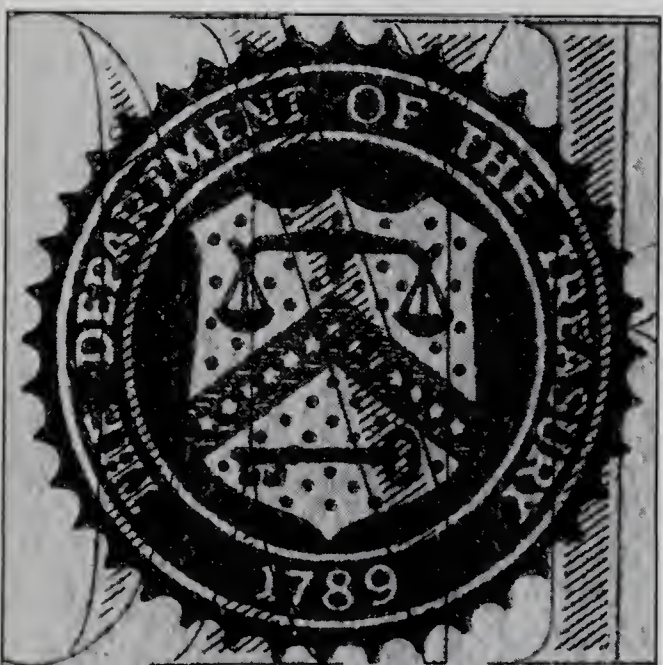
\$50
Ulysses S. Grant
U.S. Capitol



\$100
Benjamin Franklin
Independence Hall



DESIGN FEATURES WHICH VARY ON GENUINE CURRENCY



Signature

Design features sometimes vary from one series year to another. The most common variance comes with changes in the identity and, therefore, the signature of the Secretary of the Treasury or the Treasurer of the United States.

Treasury Seal

The 1966 series marked a change in note design. One hundred dollar United States Notes of that series year featured a re-designed Treasury seal with an English inscription replacing

the Latin one. The new seal, phased in over succeeding years, appears on all Federal Reserve Notes of the 1969 series year or later.

Motto

"In God We Trust" was first printed in 1955 on \$1 Silver Certificates, 1935G series year. It was gradually phased in on other denominations and classes and is now printed on the back of all U.S. paper currency of the series year 1963B or later.

Serial Numbers and "Star Notes"

Each note has its own individual serial number. When a note is mutilated in the course of manufacture, it must be replaced in the series to insure a proper count of the notes produced. To print another note with an identical serial number would be costly and time-consuming. Consequently, a "star note" is substituted. This note has a serial number which is out of sequence with the others in the series. A star is printed after the number to show that it was placed in the series as a substitute. A "star note" is also used for the 100,000,000th note in a series.

Federal Reserve Seal

Each Federal Reserve Note bears a regional seal at the left of the portrait. This seal, printed in black, bears the name of the issuing Federal Reserve bank and the letter designating the Federal Reserve district in which that

bank is located. On notes of the 1950 series and later, the black Federal Reserve regional seal is smaller than earlier designs and is surrounded by sharp points.

Jackson Portrait

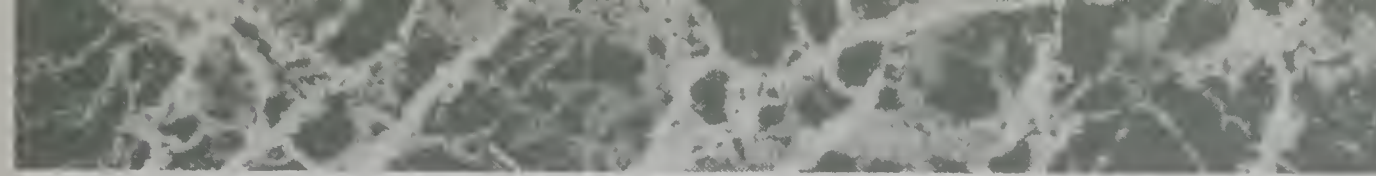
Another common variation occurs in the portrait of Andrew Jackson on the \$20 note. In the 1934 and 1950 series years, he is depicted with one more finger showing than on notes of other series years.

Check Letter, Face Plate Number, Back Plate Number, Quadrant Number

These designations are printed in specific locations on the note. In the manufacturing process, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing uses these designations to identify the plate which printed a specific note and to identify the placement of the note on the printing plate.

Ft. Worth Division of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing established a plant in Ft. Worth, Texas, to increase production of currency. In January 1991, that plant began producing \$1 notes. On the Ft. Worth notes, the letters "FW" precede the check letter and face plate number. The back plate number on the Ft. Worth notes will be slightly larger than the back plate number of \$1 bills printed at the Bureau's location in Washington, D.C.



OFFICE MACHINE COPIER NOTES



Advanced technology in the office machine copier industry has made it possible for even unskilled operators to produce high-resolution color reproductions. The widespread availability of such copiers has increased the incidence of the manufacturing and passing of office machine copier notes.

There are three basic types of office machine copier notes:

1. Black and white
2. Color
3. Monochromatic

The classifications are based on the manner in which the copier reproduces the counterfeit image on the paper and the color of toners (powdered ink) used. Under magnification these three types of counterfeit notes have two common characteristics: the printed area has a pebbly, glittery appearance; and fine, pebble-like particles of toner will appear at random across the surface of the paper.

Black and white copier notes bear images produced by black toner only.

Color copier notes bear images produced by utilizing a combination of yellow, magenta (red), and cyan (blue) toners. Under magnification, one can easily see these three colors dispersed in a random pattern. The newest color copiers also use black toner in conjunction with the other three colors.

Monochromatic copier notes are produced by copiers which allow the operator to change color by switching the toner cartridge or reservoir. The back of notes made on this type of copier will usually be a solid shade of green. The serial numbers and Treasury seal may also be a solid shade of green.

Please contact your local Secret Service office if you have additional questions concerning office machine copier notes.

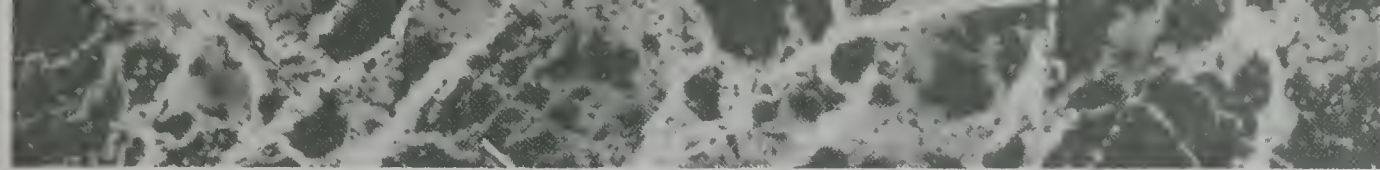
RAISED NOTES

Genuine paper currency is sometimes altered in an attempt to increase its face value. One common method is to glue numerals from high denomination bills to the corners of a note of lower denomination.

These bills are also considered counterfeit, and those who produce them are subject to fines up to \$1,000, or imprisonment up to 5 years, or both. If you suspect you are in possession of a raised note:

- Compare the denomination numerals on each corner with the denomination written out at the bottom of the note (front and back) and through the Treasury seal.
- Compare the suspect note to a genuine note of the same denomination and series year.





COUNTERFEIT COINS

Genuine coins are struck (stamped out) by special machinery. Most counterfeit coins are made by pouring liquid metal into molds or dies. This procedure often leaves die marks, such as cracks or pimples of metal on the counterfeit coin.

Today counterfeit coins are made primarily to simulate rare coins which are of value to collectors. Sometimes this is done by altering genuine coins to increase their numismatic value.

The most common changes are the removal, addition, or alteration of the coin's date or mint marks.

If you suspect you are in possession of a counterfeit or altered coin, compare it with a genuine one of the same value.

If it is above 5 cents in value, it should have corrugated outer edges, referred to as "reeding." Reeding on genuine coins is even and distinct. The counterfeit coin's reeding may be uneven, crooked, or missing altogether.



IF YOU RECEIVE A COUNTERFEIT:

1. Do not return it to the passer.
2. Delay the passer if possible.
3. Observe the passer's description, as well as that of any companions, and the license numbers of any vehicles used.
4. Telephone your local police department or the United States Secret Service. These numbers can be found on the inside front page of your local telephone directory.
5. Write your initials and the date on a blank portion of the suspect note.
6. Do not handle the note. Carefully place it in a protective covering, such as an envelope.
7. Surrender the note or coin only to a properly identified police officer or U.S. Secret Service agent.

POSITIONS OF IMPORTANT FEATURES

Quadrant Number
Check Letter

Federal Reserve Seal and Letter



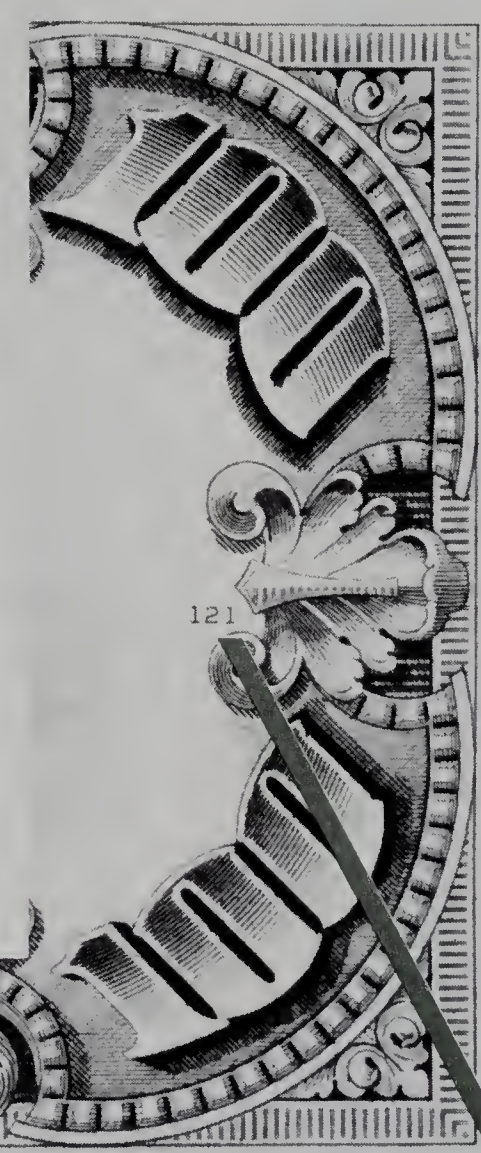
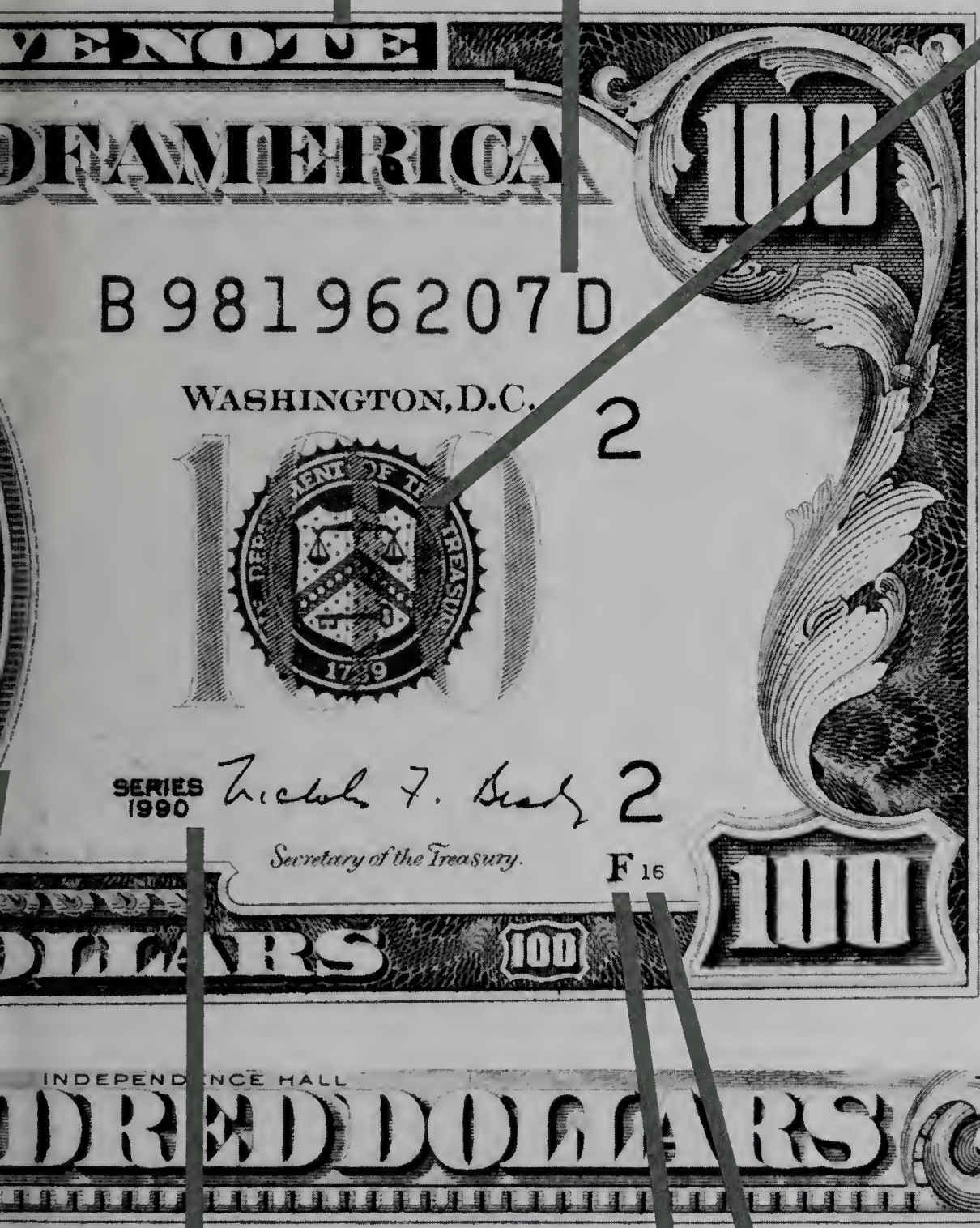
Federal Reserve Number

Inscribed Security Thread

Portrait

Microprinting

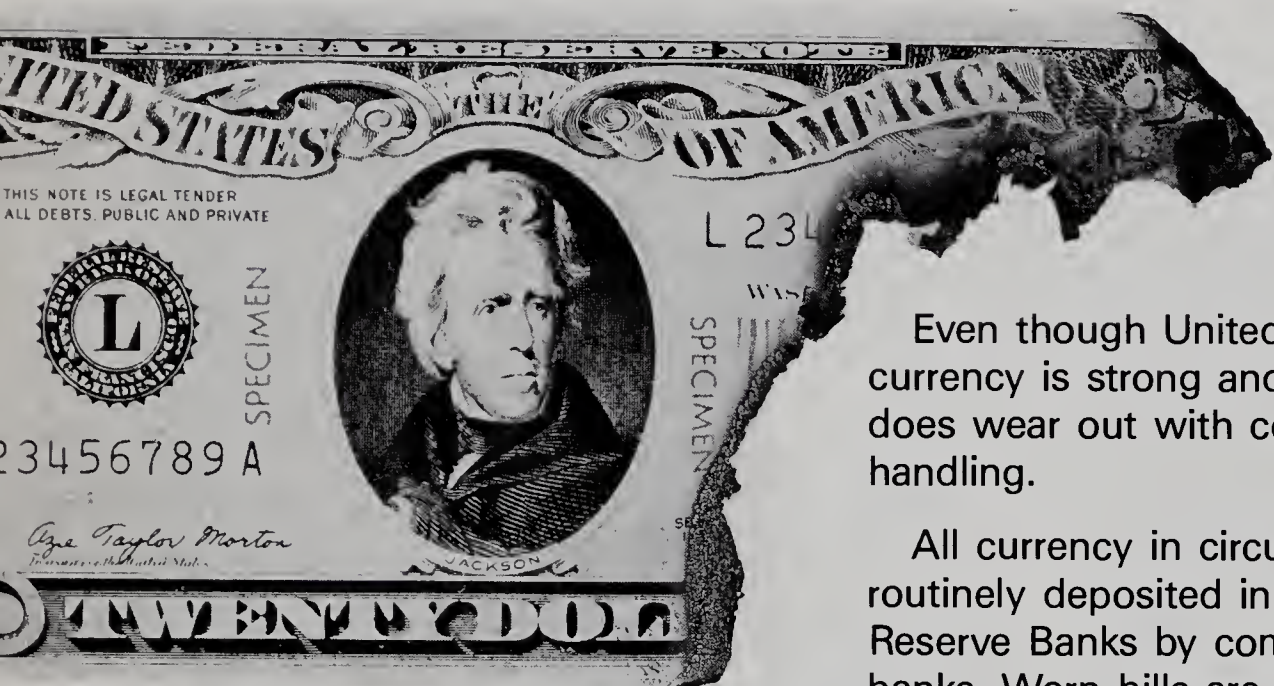
Type of Note Serial Number Treasury Seal



Series Check Letter Back Plate Number

Face Plate Number

WHEN MONEY IS DAMAGED OR WEARS OUT



Even though United States currency is strong and durable, it does wear out with constant handling.

All currency in circulation is routinely deposited in Federal Reserve Banks by commercial banks. Worn bills are destroyed by Federal Reserve banks during ordinary currency processing. The destroyed bills are replaced by new currency provided by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The bill most commonly replaced is the \$1 denomination. There are over 4 billion \$1 bills in circulation, and the life expectancy of each is approximately 18 months. Since

larger denominations are handled less, they last longer.

When a bill is partially destroyed, the Treasury Department will replace it if clearly more than half of the original note remains. Fragments of mutilated currency which are not clearly more than one half of the original whole note may be exchanged only if the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is satisfied by the evidence presented that the missing portions have been totally destroyed.

Damaged or mutilated bills should be taken to a bank for redemption. When partially destroyed currency is of questionable value, the fragments should be sent by registered mail to the Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, OCS/BEPA, Room 344, P.O. Box 37048, Washington, D.C. 20013.

HISTORY OF UNITED STATES CURRENCY

Early American colonists used English, Spanish, and French money while they were under English rule. However, in 1775, when the Revolutionary War became inevitable, the Continental Congress authorized the issuance of currency to finance the conflict. Paul Revere made the first plates for this "Continental Currency." Those notes were redeemable in Spanish Milled Dollars. The depreciation of this currency gave rise to the phrase "not worth a Continental."

After the U.S. Constitution was ratified, Congress passed the "Mint Act" of April 2, 1792, which established the coinage system of the United States and the dollar as our principal unit of currency. By this Act, we became the first country in the world to adopt the decimal system for currency. The first U.S. coins were struck in 1793 at the Philadelphia Mint and presented to Martha Washington.

The Government did not issue paper money as we know it today until 1861. In the interim years, however, the Government did issue "Treasury Notes" intermittently during periods of financial stress, such as the War of 1812, the Mexican War of 1846, and the Panic of 1857.

During this same period (1793 - 1861), approximately 1,600 private banks were permitted to print and circulate their own paper currency under State Charters. Eventually, 7,000 varieties of these "State Bank Notes" were put in circulation, each carrying a different design!

With the onset of the Civil War, the Government--desperate for money to finance the war--passed the Act of July 17, 1861, permitting the Treasury Department to print and circulate paper money. The first paper money issued by the Government was Demand Notes, commonly referred to as "greenbacks." In 1862, Congress retired the Demand Notes and began issuing United States Notes, also called Legal Tender Notes.

Under Congressional Acts of 1878 and 1886, five different issues of "Silver Certificates" were produced, ranging from 1 to 1,000 dollar notes. The Treasury exchanged Silver Certificates for silver dollars because the size and weight of the silver coins made them unpopular. The last series of Silver Certificates was issued in 1923.

During the period from 1863 to 1929, the Government again permitted thousands of banks to issue their own notes under the National Banks Acts of 1863 and 1864. These were called "National Bank Notes," but unlike the earlier "State Bank Notes," they were produced on paper authorized by the U.S. Government and carried the same basic design.

In 1913, Congress passed the Federal Reserve Act, establishing this Nation's Federal Reserve System. This Act authorized the Federal Reserve Banks to issue Federal Reserve Bank Notes. In 1914, the Federal Reserve Banks began issuing Federal Reserve Notes--the only currency still being manufactured today by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.





FALSE IDENTIFICATION

The False Identification Crime Control Act of 1982 (Title 18, United States Code, Section 1028) defines offenses involving the counterfeiting of identification documents issued by the United States and other governmental entities, both foreign and domestic, and the transfer or the illegal use of counterfeit, stolen, or altered governmental identification documents, such as birth certificates and drivers licenses. False identification also includes identification issued by a legitimate government agency to a person using an assumed name.

The Congressional intent was to cover all governmental identification documents. The Act does not cover identification documents issued by private parties, such as private schools and non-governmental employers.

The False Identification Crime Control Act of 1982 prohibits the following activity:

1. Production or transfer of false governmental identification documents.
2. Possession of five or more false governmental identification documents.
3. Possession of one governmental identification document with the intent to defraud the United States.
4. Possession or transfer of a document-making implement with the intent to produce false identification documents.
5. Possession of one false United States identification document that was stolen, altered, or produced without lawful authority.

The United States Secret Service is responsible for the investigation of a large number of violations under this Act. Contact your local Secret Service office for specific information.

FORGERY

Although counterfeiting is a source of financial loss to the American public, far more money is lost every year as a result of the theft and forgery of U.S. Government checks. Unlike the counterfeiter who requires expensive equipment to practice his trade, the forger needs only a pen, a stolen Government check, and a victim.

The Government issues millions of checks every year. These go to people for a variety of purposes including tax refunds, salaries, and Social Security benefits.

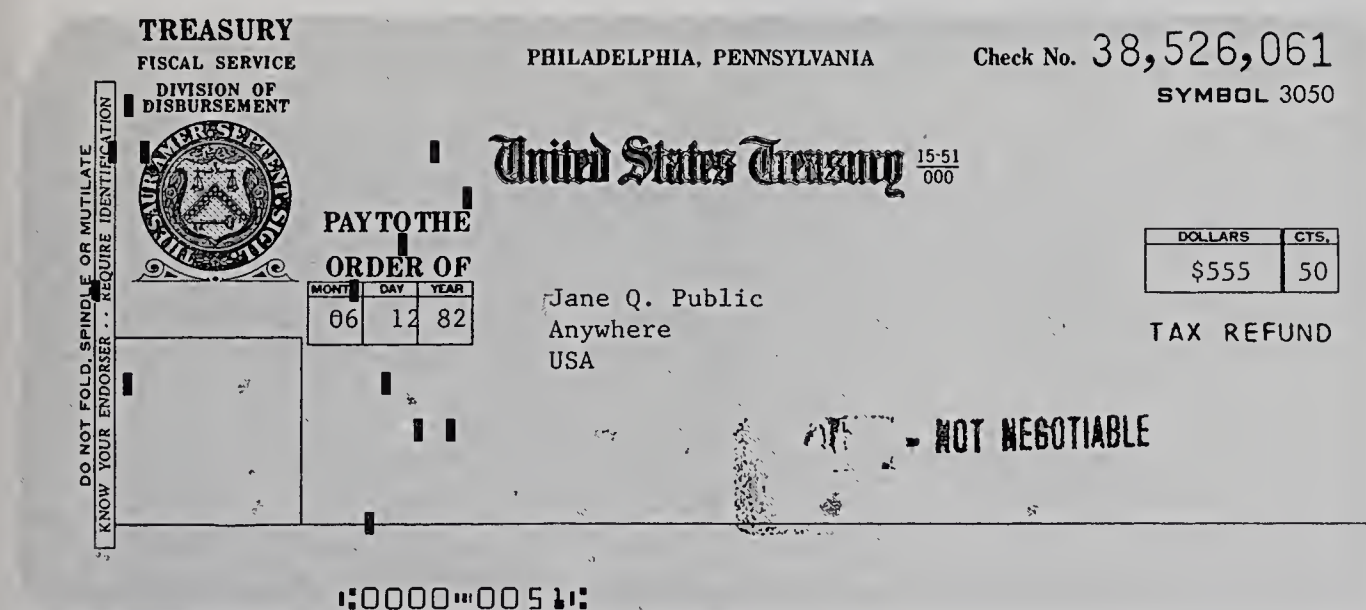
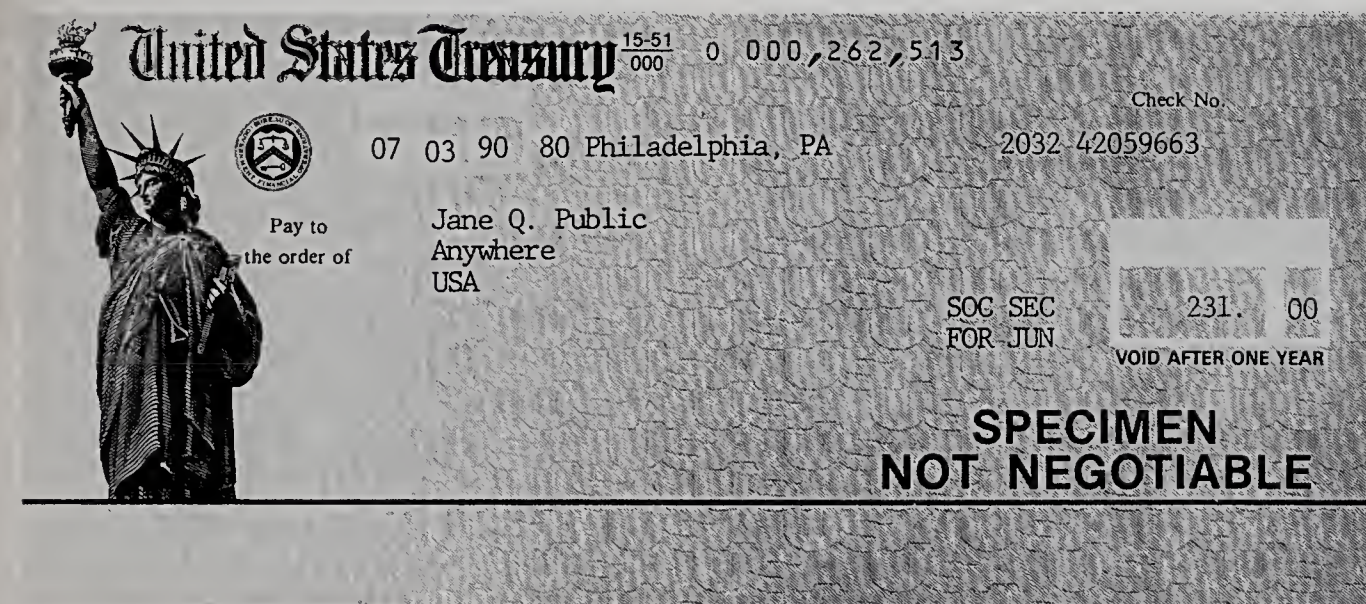
Check forgers often steal checks from mailboxes in apartment buildings or private homes. They cash them by forging the signature of the payee

and using false or improper identification. About 90 percent of check forgery losses are suffered by retail merchants who cash Government checks without requiring sufficient identification.

According to law, all U.S. Government checks issued on or after October 1, 1989, are void after one year and carry a notation to that effect. Old checks that do not say "VOID AFTER ONE YEAR" cannot be cashed. However, merchants should be aware that counterfeiters and forgers are still attempting to pass the old green Treasury checks.

Many losses could be avoided if the merchant would consider these questions:

1. Is the check being cashed within the one-year time frame?
2. Is it one of the old green checks that does not say "VOID AFTER ONE YEAR"? If so, it should not be cashed.
3. Does the endorser's identification appear to be genuine and unaltered?
4. Does the identification really belong to the person presenting it?

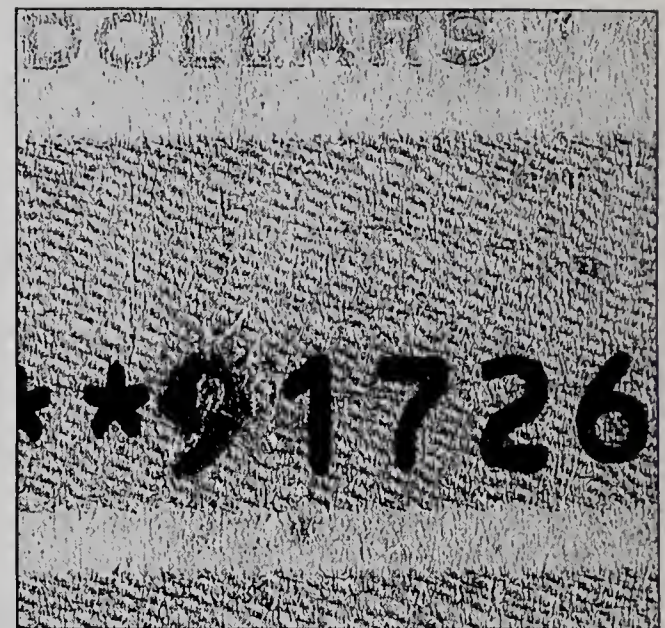
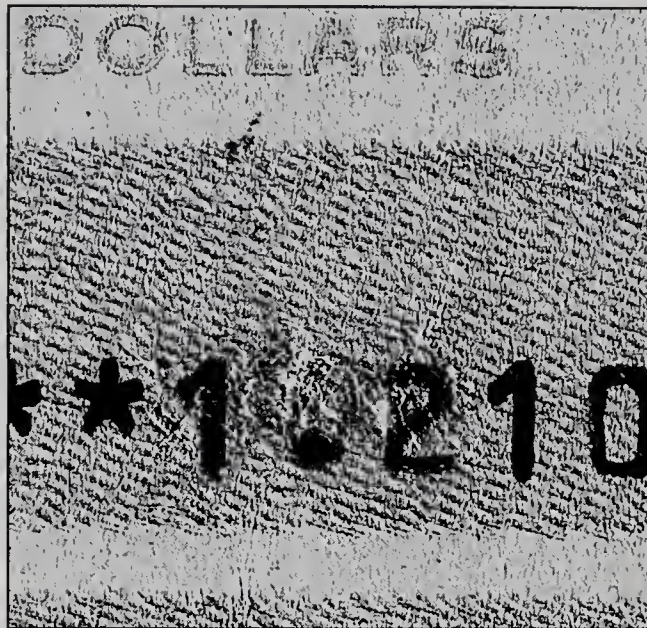


ALTERED GOVERNMENT CHECKS

Sometimes criminals attempt to alter the name of the payee on a Government check to correspond to their identification. Or they may alter the amount of a check to raise its value. If legitimate payees alter the amount on a Government check, they forfeit the entire original amount of the check and are subject to criminal prosecution.

Government checks are never issued with corrections. If these are present, the check has been altered. Things to watch for include:

1. Erasures, strikeovers, or pen-and-ink corrections.
2. Bleaching or other color changes around letters or numbers.
3. Uneven spacing or misalignment of type.



PROTECT YOURSELF FROM FORGERY LOSSES

If you receive Government checks:

1. Try to have a family member at home when checks are delivered.
2. Use a locked mailbox or mail slot.
3. Never endorse your check until you are in the presence of the person who will cash it.
4. Consider having your check deposited directly to your bank account.

If you cash Government checks:

1. Insist that all checks be endorsed in your presence.
2. Require proper identification from the person presenting the check. Examine the identification carefully.
3. Initial all checks and note the kind of identification offered. Write all identification numbers on the back of the check.

U.S. SAVINGS BONDS

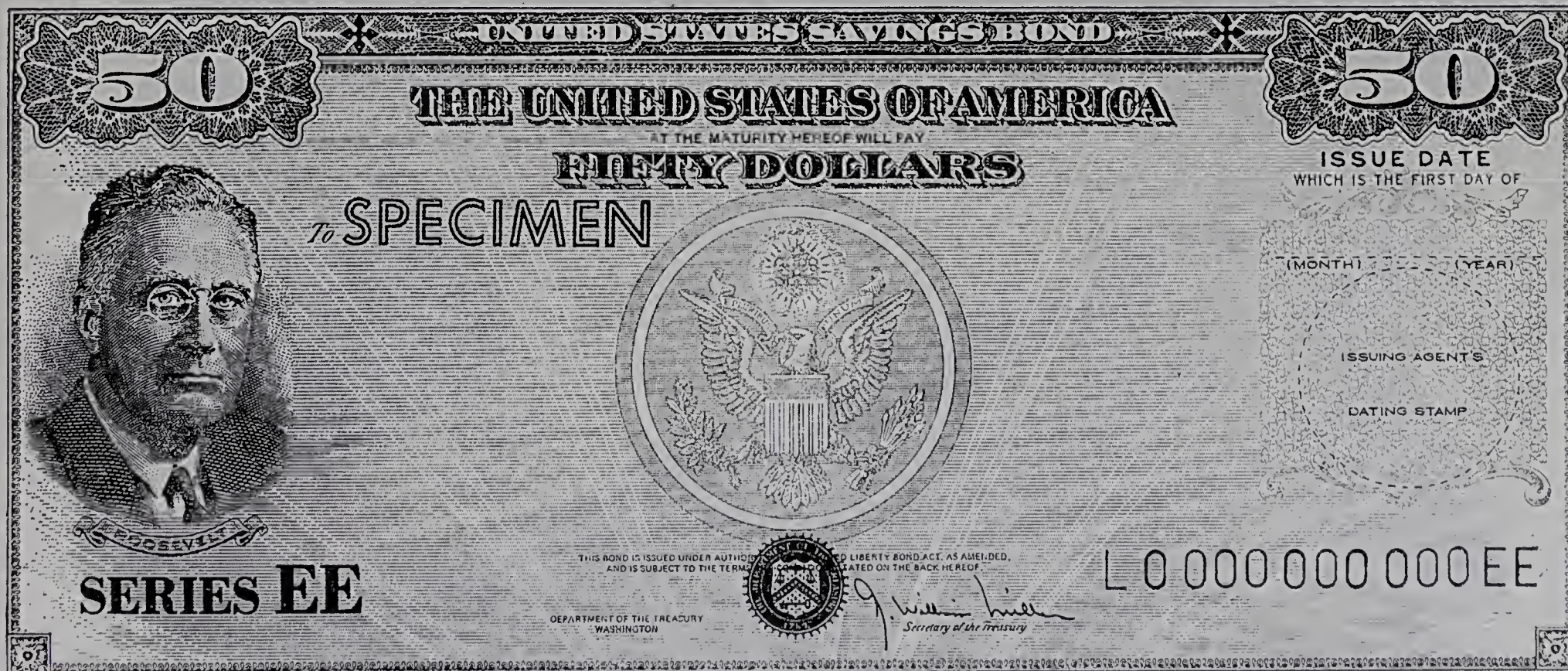
United States Savings Bonds are safer to hold than cash because, unlike currency, the Department of the Treasury will replace bonds which are stolen, lost, or destroyed. To help insure their safety, they are non-transferable and can be cashed only at qualified banks and other institutions designated as paying agents by the Federal Reserve System.

Bonds kept at home may be vulnerable to fire or theft. Some bond owners fail to discover their bonds are missing until months after they are stolen. Like stolen Government checks, savings bonds are vulnerable to forgery. The investigation of this crime is also part of the mission of the United States Secret Service.

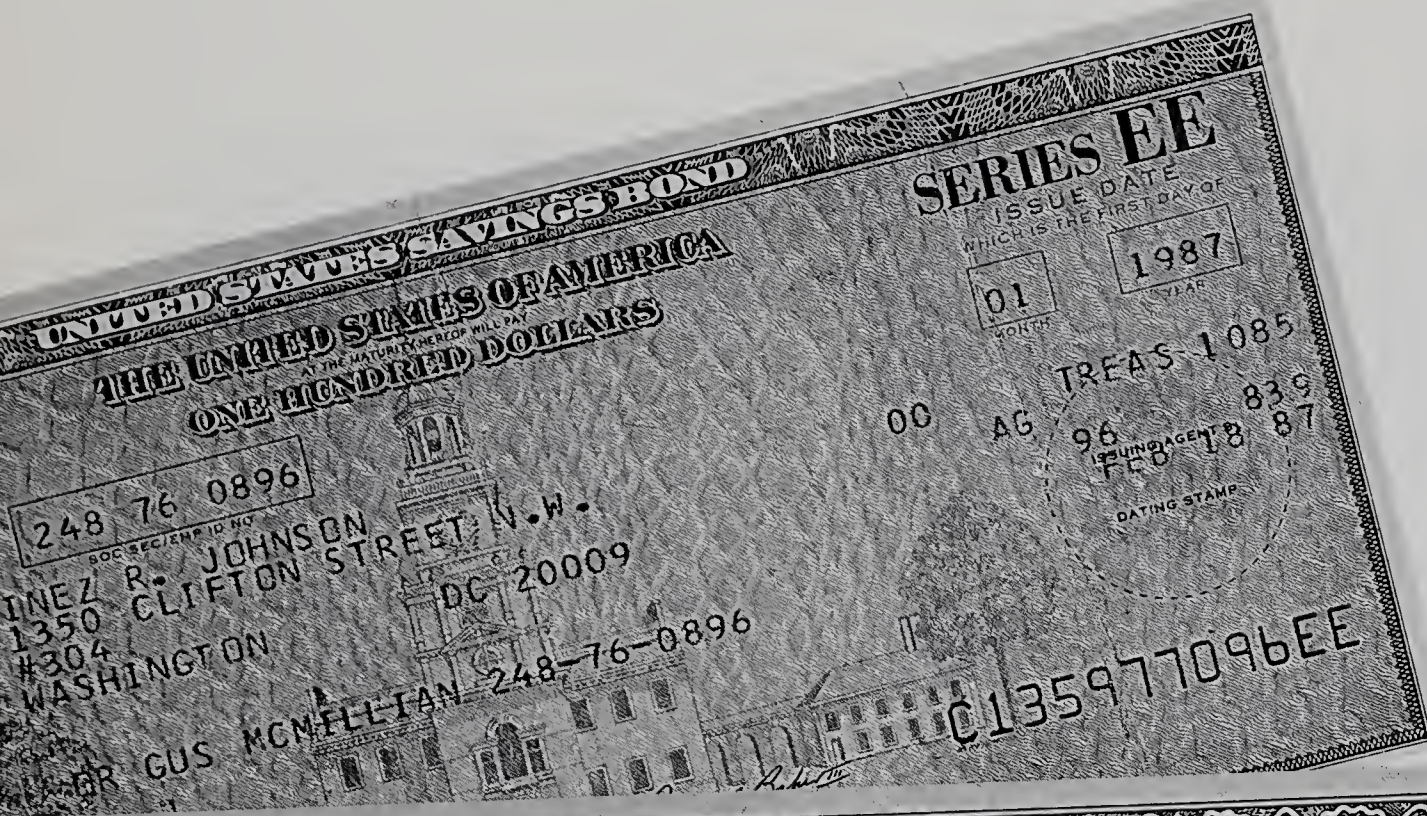
The following suggestions will assist you in protecting your bonds and in replacing them if they are lost:

1. Keep bonds in a safe-deposit box or other safe place.
2. Keep a record of serial numbers, amounts, and issue dates in a safe place, completely separate from the bonds.
3. If loss occurs, give prompt notice of serial numbers, issue dates (month and year), and denominations of the bonds; and the name, social security number, and address of the owner to the Bureau of the Public Debt, Bond Consultant Branch, 200 Third Street, Parkersburg, West Virginia 26106-1328.

4. Sometimes bonds are found or recovered after the Government has replaced them. When this happens, the owner should keep the replacement bonds and send the originals to the above address or contact the nearest U.S. Secret Service office.



FACTS ABOUT GOVERNMENT CHECKS AND BONDS

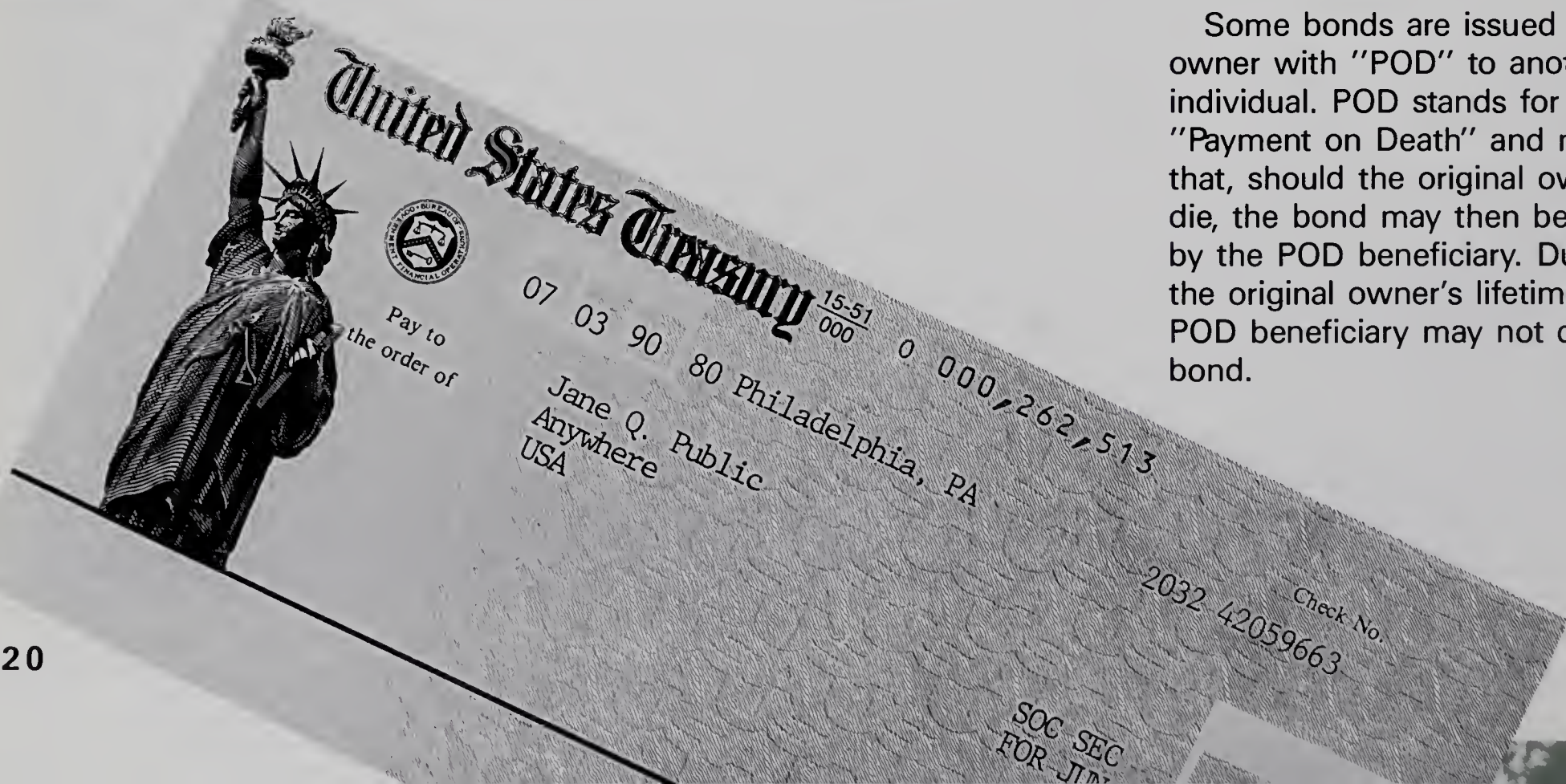


Many Government checks, particularly those issued for Internal Revenue refunds, are made payable to both husband and wife. Such checks must be endorsed by both payees before they are cashed. Failure to do so may invalidate them or require the Department of the Treasury to stop payment while an investigation is made.

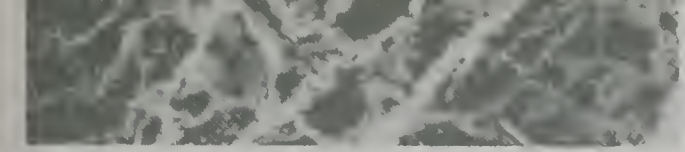


A Government check issued after the payee dies cannot lawfully be cashed by a member of the family or even by the administrator of the estate. Such checks must be returned to the issuing Government agency which then determines what portion of the check may belong to the survivors.

A savings bond can be endorsed and cashed only by its owner while he or she is alive. A power of attorney is not adequate to allow it to be cashed by someone else. In the case of co-registered owners (i.e., two people listed as owner with their names linked by the word "or"), either owner can cash the bond.



Some bonds are issued to one owner with "POD" to another individual. POD stands for "Payment on Death" and means that, should the original owner die, the bond may then be cashed by the POD beneficiary. During the original owner's lifetime, the POD beneficiary may not cash the bond.



IT'S THE LAW

Manufacturing counterfeit United States currency or altering genuine currency to increase its value is a violation of Title 18, Section 471 of the United States Code and is punishable by a fine of \$5,000, or up to 15 years imprisonment, or both.

Anyone who manufactures a counterfeit U.S. coin in any denomination above 5 cents is subject to the same penalties as all other counterfeiters. Anyone who alters a genuine coin to increase its numismatic value is in violation of Title 18, Section 331 of the United States Code, which is punishable by a fine of up to \$2,000, or imprisonment for up to 5 years, or both.

Forging, altering, or trafficking in United States Government checks, bonds, or other obligations is a violation of Title 18, Section 510 of the United States Code and is punishable by a fine of up to \$10,000, or 10 years imprisonment, or both.

Violations of various provisions of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1028, regarding the production or transfer of false governmental identification documents are punishable by fines of up to \$25,000, or 5 years imprisonment, or both.

Printed reproductions, including photographs of paper currency, checks, bonds, revenue stamps, and securities of the United States and foreign governments (except under the conditions previously listed) are violations of Title 18, Section 474 of the United States Code. Violations are punishable by fines of up to \$5,000, or 15 years imprisonment, or both.



ILLUSTRATION OF CURRENCY, CHECKS, OR OTHER OBLIGATIONS

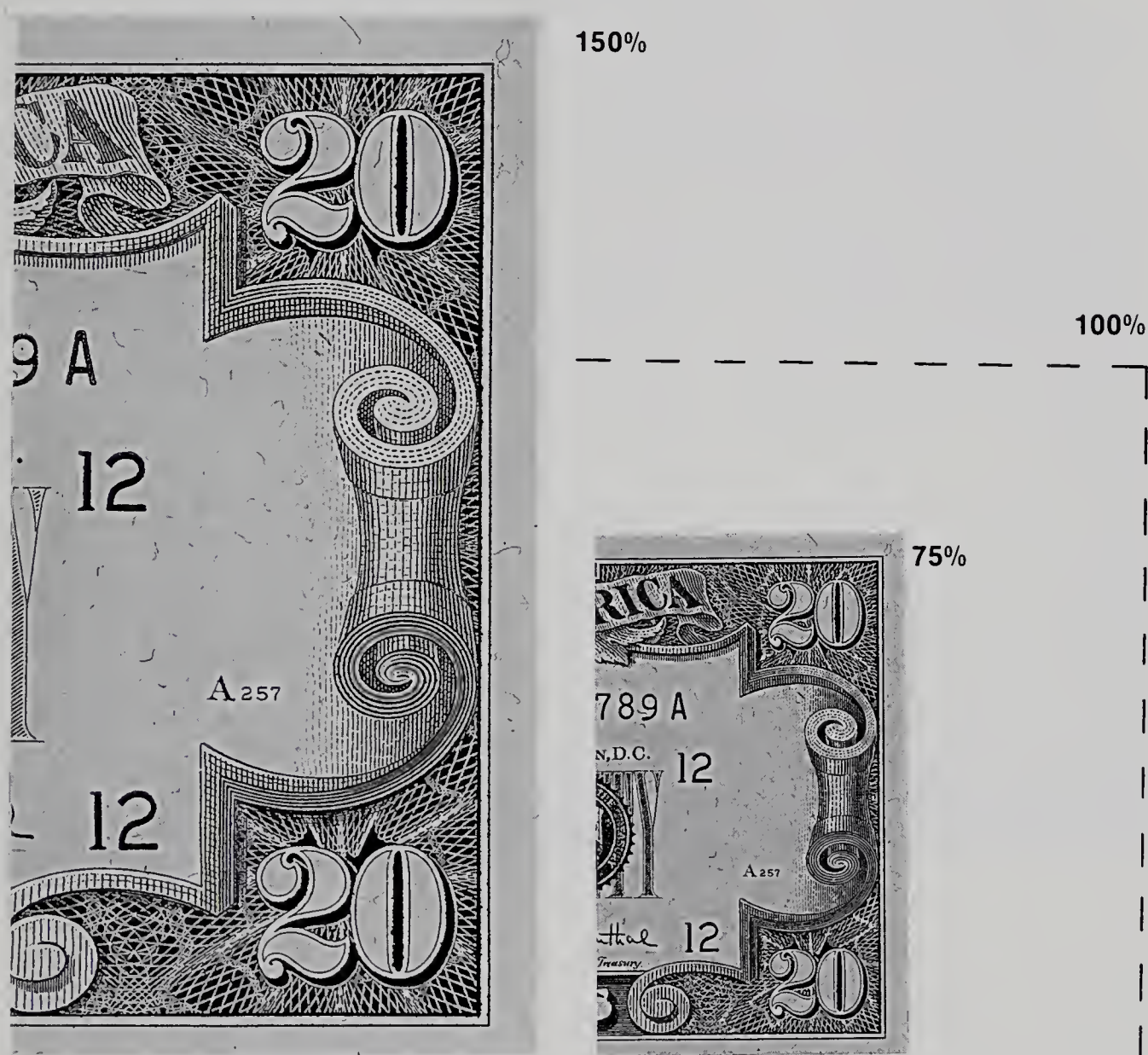
The law sharply restricts photographs or other printed reproductions of paper currency, checks, bonds, revenue stamps, and securities of the United States and foreign governments.

Paper Money, Checks, Bonds, Etc.

Color reproductions of paper currency, checks, or bonds for any purpose are illegal. No color other than black and white may be used.

Photographic or other likenesses of United States and foreign currencies are permissible for any non-fraudulent purpose provided the items are reproduced in black and white and are less than $\frac{3}{4}$ or greater than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the size, in linear dimension, of any part of the original item being reproduced. Negatives and plates used in making the likenesses must be destroyed after their use for the purpose for which they were made. This policy permits the use of currency reproductions in commercial advertisements, provided they conform to the size and color restrictions.

Motion picture films, microfilms, videotapes, and slides of paper currency, securities, and other obligations may be made in color or black and white for projection or telecasting. No prints may be made from these unless they conform to the size and color restrictions.



U.S. Postage Stamps, Foreign Postage Stamps, and Revenue Stamps

Printed illustrations of United States and foreign stamps are permissible for any non-fraudulent purpose. Black and white illustrations of uncanceled United States and foreign postage stamps are permissible in any size. Color illustrations of uncanceled United States and foreign postage stamps must be less than $\frac{3}{4}$ or more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the size of the genuine stamp. Canceled United States and foreign postage stamps may be of any size whether the illustrations are in color or in black and white.

Note: Canceled U.S. and foreign postage stamps must bear an official cancellation mark, i.e., the stamps must have been used for postage. Also, the plates and negatives, including glossy prints, of any United States or foreign obligations must be destroyed after their final use for the purpose for which they were made.

Printed illustrations of United States and foreign revenue stamps are permissible in black and white only. There are no size restrictions for revenue stamps.

Coins

Photographs, printed illustrations, motion picture film, or slides of United States and foreign coins may be used for any purpose.

With few exceptions, existing law generally prohibits the manufacture, sale, or use of any token, disk, or device in the likeness or similitude of any coins of the United States, or of any foreign country, which are issued as money.





SECRET SERVICE OFFICES

Albany, Georgia
Albany, New York
Albuquerque, New Mexico
Anchorage, Alaska
Atlanta, Georgia
Atlantic City, New Jersey
Austin, Texas
Bakersfield, California
Baltimore, Maryland
Bangkok, Thailand
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Birmingham, Alabama
Bismarck, North Dakota
Boise, Idaho
Bonn, West Germany
Boston, Massachusetts
Buffalo, New York
Canton, Ohio
Charleston, South Carolina
Charleston, West Virginia
Charlotte, North Carolina
Chattanooga, Tennessee
Cheyenne, Wyoming
Chicago, Illinois
Cincinnati, Ohio
Cleveland, Ohio
Columbia, South Carolina
Columbus, Ohio
Concord, New Hampshire
Corpus Christi, Texas
Dallas, Texas
Dayton, Ohio
Denver, Colorado
Des Moines, Iowa
Detroit, Michigan
El Paso, Texas
Fresno, California
Grand Rapids, Michigan
Great Falls, Montana

Greenville, South Carolina
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Honolulu, Hawaii
Houston, Texas
Indianapolis, Indiana
Jackson, Mississippi
Jacksonville, Florida
Kansas City, Missouri
Knoxville, Tennessee
Las Vegas, Nevada
Lexington, Kentucky
Little Rock, Arkansas
London, England
Los Angeles, California
Louisville, Kentucky
Lubbock, Texas
Madison, Wisconsin
Melville, New York
Memphis, Tennessee
Miami, Florida
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Mobile, Alabama
Montgomery, Alabama
Nashville, Tennessee
Newark, New Jersey
New Haven, Connecticut
New Orleans, Louisiana
New York, New York
Norfolk, Virginia
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Omaha, Nebraska
Orlando, Florida
Paris, France
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Phoenix, Arizona
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Portland, Maine
Portland, Oregon

Providence, Rhode Island
Raleigh, North Carolina
Reno, Nevada
Richmond, Virginia
Riverside, California
Roanoke, Virginia
Rochester, New York
Rome, Italy
Sacramento, California
Saginaw, Michigan
St. Louis, Missouri
Salt Lake City, Utah
San Antonio, Texas
San Diego, California
San Francisco, California
San Jose, California
San Juan, Puerto Rico
Santa Ana, California
Santa Barbara, California
Savannah, Georgia
Scranton, Pennsylvania
Seattle, Washington
Shreveport, Louisiana
Sioux Falls, South Dakota
Spokane, Washington
Springfield, Illinois
Springfield, Missouri
Syracuse, New York
Tampa, Florida
Toledo, Ohio
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